

"PASTOR" RUSSELL DIES ABOARD TRAIN

Stricken With Heart Disease
in Texas While En Route
From Coast.

HAD REMARKABLE CAREER

Followers in Brooklyn Cannot
Credit News of His
Death.

CANADIAN, Tex., Oct. 31.—Charles Taze Russell, known as Pastor Russell, an independent minister, editor of the Watch Tower and author of studies on Scriptures, died this afternoon on an Atlantic, Topeka and Santa Fe train en route from Los Angeles to New York. Heart disease was given as the cause.

Pastor Russell complained of feeling ill after leaving Los Angeles, his secretary said, and gradually grew worse. The end came while the train was stopped at Tampa, Tex., near here. The body is being sent to Kansas City, Mo.

The news of "Pastor" Russell's death was received with incredulity last night by the 150 workers and Bible students at the ministers' "Community House" on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. "I can't believe that the pastor is dead," said A. H. MacMillan, Brooklyn representative of the preacher. "We would surely have heard from 'Pastor' Russell before this." MacMillan said that "Pastor" Russell was on a short trip through the South and West, preaching in small towns and cities, and had returned to preach in his New York Temple, on West Sixty-third street, near Central Park West, on November 5.

Collapsed Three Times in Day.
When asked whether he had heard of any recent illness of the preacher, Mr. MacMillan admitted that he had heard that he had collapsed three times last Tuesday while speaking in San Antonio.

For more than a quarter of a century "Pastor" Russell stood a unique figure among the ministers of all creeds and sects. He belonged to no denomination and subscribed to the tenets of no religion, basing his preaching only on the Bible. His activities had frequently attracted to him widespread publicity and on several occasions he had sued newspapers for defamation of character as the result of articles printed concerning him.

In 1914 his sermons were printed in 1,400 newspapers throughout the country, together with his pictures. The money for this huge amount of advertising was derived, according to his assistants, from the sale of his books, a set of six entitled "Studies in Scriptures," and from voluntary donations.

Born in 1852.
"Pastor" Russell was born in Pittsburgh on February 18, 1852, the son of Joseph L. and Anna Eliza Russell. He was educated chiefly by private tutors and never attended a theological seminary. When a young man he had charge of several men's furnishing stores in Allegheny, Pa., but in 1878 he left this business and established in Pittsburgh a religious paper. He then began to preach his doctrine, declaring that there was no hell other than that suffered on earth. The following year he married Maria Francis Academy in Pittsburgh. She was greatly interested in the work, and helped him to run the Watch Tower.

In 1881 the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society was incorporated with the "pastor" as its president. He continued his religious work with the support of his wife for thirteen years. They had two daughters, and in 1897 separated. Mrs. Russell in 1903 began action for a separation, and in 1906, after sensational testimony, secured a divorce from him.

Concerning the alimony was settled in 1908, when he paid \$6,036 to his wife, who is now living in Avalon, Pa.

It was in 1908 that the pastor moved to Brooklyn. One incident of the preacher's career was the sale of "Miracle Wheat," calculated to produce five times as much as any other brand of wheat, at \$1 a pound.

The Watch Tower advertised this seed and members of the "Pastor's" society praised it in glowing words. The proceeds of the sale were to go to the Watch Tower and to be expended for the publication of the "Pastor's" sermons.

The Brooklyn Eagle paid no much attention to "Miracle Wheat," but the case was decided in favor of the newspaper.

Since the outbreak of the European war the followers of the preacher have set forth the claim that he predicted the present war.

The annual report of the Tract Society for 1912 showed that \$169,234.23 had been received, but only partly received the income of the "Pastor's" activities. Some of this money was from donors who wished to leave their money in his hands, since the end of the world was near.

In 1912 the "Pastor" went on a tour around the world to inspect missions and to preach his doctrine. "Pastor" Russell also wrote and caused to be produced in his New York Temple a photo-drama called "Creation," which, it is said, drew nearly 5,000 people to see it.

The "Pastor" last appeared in public points in July last when he was sent at the request of the Canadian immigration authorities from Canada across the border on the ground that he was making dangerous harmful to recruiting.

"BIG FAT FOOL" WINS SUIT.

Jury Returns Verdict for Lyon in \$100,000 Love Case.

Whatever plans Miss Margaret Connelley, 24, had for using the \$100,000, a sum awarded her by the Supreme Court, in a suit for breach of promise to marry her and subsequent failure to have her design her own wedding gown, were smothered by a humorous jury in the Supreme Court yesterday. Frankly, she didn't get it.

The jury, after having a heart to heart talk on the case for six hours on Monday, brought in a sealed verdict, which, on being opened, showed they were in favor of the defendant and felt that the extension "Your big fat fool," which Lyon applied to himself in a letter to the dressmaker, was inappropriate. Miss Connelley was not present, her feminine intuition having told her something was wrong. Lyon, however, was on hand and intended to hear up bravely.

SWISS DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

British Believe Courier of Papers He Was Bringing Here.

John Meagher, a Swiss courier, who arrived yesterday from Rotterdam on board the Holland-America liner Noordam, had been to deliver to the Swiss Legation in Washington and the Swiss Consul-General in New York documents relating, he says, solely to Swiss diplomatic business. But he was forced to pass them up to the British authorities, who said he was a spy.

Mr. Meagher, who says he is a native Swiss, protested against the seizure and said he immediately would report the case to the Swiss Government through the Washington Legation.

POLITICAL.

Popular Reception to WOODROW WILSON President of the United States at Madison Square Garden Thursday, November 2nd

In grateful appreciation of his services in maintaining peace with honor and in bringing us unprecedented prosperity through wise laws and their just administration.

Admission without ticket. All patriotic citizens cordially invited to attend.

Doors open 6 P. M. Speaking begins 8 P. M.

Speakers: PRESIDENT WILSON

Ex-Governor MARTIN H. GLYNN.

WEASEL NOTE SAID TO BE IN EXISTENCE

Continued from First Page.

He is in possession of "everything that was said to the German Government." So far as I know no one has contended to the contrary. It is not a question of what was sent to the German Government, but of what it was proposed to do to the note or what it was proposed to send to Germany. The President denies a charge that was never made.

Breakbridge's Position.

"Mr. Breakbridge, cited as authority by the informant of Senator Lodge, cries 'secondhand' and 'snake' and bursts into a stomp speech in support of Mr. Wilson."

Mr. Tumulty, who was also reported to have been active in the effort to make the writing whatever it was, from becoming effective, makes a similarly technical and unconvincing denial.

Secretary Houston denies that he threatened to resign, but there the force of his denial ends, and so it goes. Meanwhile Mr. Garrison, who was Secretary of War at the time and is understood to have been fully informed of all that went on, maintains complete silence. And Mr. Burleson and Mr. Lansing, who were reported in the account that comes from Mr. Warren to have been involved in the transaction, are not furnishing any help to the public in reaching a full understanding of the matter.

Public's Business.

"Now I say that this was all the public's business, and it is of the highest importance that the public know how it was handled. It is time for frankness and sincerity to manifest themselves and no time for technical denials and concealment."

"Some action was certainly taken at that time with some such intent as reported. Why does not the President stand forward frankly and take the public into his confidence? Why does he content himself with a mere technical denial of charges, some of which were never made? Why does he not make public the whole transaction and let the people have the full and complete information to which they are absolutely entitled about their own business?"

"The President is now appealing to the electorate for reelection as a mark of national confidence and approval of his conduct of national affairs. It is of supreme importance that he shall justify the confidence he asks by telling the whole truth about this critical affair without technicalities or limitations."

IT'S PROOF, SAYS LODGE.

Wilson's Denial Held to Be Corroborative of Main Point.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 31.—The alleged weakness of a postscript to the Lusitania note was again referred to by Senator Lodge at a political meeting here to-night.

"The President of the United States has denied that there was any postscript to the Lusitania note and we are all bound, of course, to accept the President's denial as he makes it," said Senator Lodge.

"I need hardly say," he added, "that I would not willingly bring an unfounded charge against the President, but if he misled into doing so I should be quick to retract it. The President makes one mistake. The statement which he characterizes as untrue, that there was a postscript, was not mine, but was made by Mr. Breakbridge, a former Assistant Secretary of War, according to the evidence of two independent witnesses, both gentlemen of high character, responsibility and veracity, and Mr. Breakbridge was in a position to know, if, as he is reported to have said, he had seen the postscript."

Matter for the Public.

"Bearing in mind the public and hitherto uncontroverted fact that Mr. Bryan had informed the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador that the 'strict accountability' note of May 15 meant nothing, which fact was at once called by the Ambassador to Berlin, it seemed to me that Mr. Breakbridge's statement, as testified to by two independent witnesses, ought properly to be laid before the public."

"The President, it will also be observed, says that the clause proposing arbitration 'was suggested' and after consideration he rejected it. This suggestion rejected by the President covered the exact proposition said by Mr. Breakbridge to have been embodied in the postscript, and may have been what Mr. Breakbridge had in mind when talking to Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Jeffrey about the postscript which was rejected without having been referred to the Cabinet, and it may also have been the reason for Mr. Bryan's statement to the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador that 'the note meant nothing.'"

Mr. Warren's Statement.

"I would also call your attention to a statement by Mr. Charles Warren, a Republican Presidential elector of New Jersey, who states that he was told by a member of President Wilson's official family that the proposition to arbitrate the loss of life on the Lusitania was to be embodied in a note to Ambassador Gerard and was not to be a postscript to the 'strict accountability' note."

"He states further what Mr. Tumulty did to prevent such action, and Mr. Tumulty, when Mr. Warren's statement was brought to his attention, said that he apprised the President that there was a proposition for arbitration from a member of the Cabinet. I mention this only because the President and Mr. Tumulty both agree that there was a proposition for arbitration from a member of the Cabinet, and the loss of American lives on the Lusitania to accompany the 'strict accountability' note which was suggested by some one, con-

POLITICAL.

TOBACCO MEN LAUGH AT DANIELS' DENIAL

They Expose Weak Attempt to
Excuse Sales of Tons of
Plug as Junk.

TARS ARE GREAT USERS

Official of Metropolitan Com-
pany Says There Is Not
Slightest Decrease.

The statement issued Monday night by the Navy Department at the instigation of Secretary Daniels, attempting to justify his sale as junk of thirty-one tons of the finest plug tobacco on the market, by assertions that plug tobacco was not being used in the navy was denied yesterday by an official of the Metropolitan Tobacco Company.

This official told The Sun that thousands of pounds of plug tobacco have been purchased and sent to the various ships and yards since the war began. He said there has not been the slightest decrease, apparent to the tobacco trade, in the affections of the bluejackets for their "weed" navy.

One Ship Takes 500 Pounds.

The statement issued by Secretary Daniels' department, attempting to assume amusement in The Sun's exposure of this waste, has been labelled as forced and unconvincing by the fact that in the New York Navy Yard alone, 500 pounds of cut plug were ordered by a ship stationer there during the month of September. This shipment was made by the Metropolitan Tobacco Company.

The navy, according to the Metropolitan company, buys great quantities of plug tobacco, as well as the grand old and cube cut, in various methods, varying once or twice each year it buys large quantities of plug cut, which is sent to the paymasters of the various yards.

Most of the plug tobacco, however, is used on board ship. The leaf consumed by the crews is ordered direct from the ship. The order goes through the hands of the paymaster assigned to each vessel and the material is sent direct to him.

Its Use Is General.

Proof of the everlasting use of plug cut by the navy was deftly pointed out yesterday by the fact that the use of cigarettes is prohibited on board ship. The men therefore have to rely on their plug cut. It is also against the regulations of the navy to permit smoking in any of the yards. Hundreds of sailors and marines are assigned to the yards for duty when in port, and they are almost without exception inveterate consumers of plug cut.

When ashore and thus occupied in the yards they are compelled to assume their craving for nicotine by chewing plug cut. Therefore, the tobacco men said yesterday, the popularity of plug cut has not and probably never will wane in the affections of the enlisted men.

There has been a certain dissatisfaction among the sailors, it was learned yesterday, because the Department recently purchased a form of plug tobacco which the men, generally speaking, don't like. The purchasing of a large amount of plug tobacco, unbelieved, had caused great quantities to go to waste.

The reason for this is simple, it is said, and is principally a matter of habit. The sailors are afflicted with the same advertising weaknesses as the habitué. They want most what they see advertised. This does not reflect either on the brand purchased by the navy or the manner in which it is offered to the men. If a sailor hauls from the West he wants to chew or smoke the brand which he bought in his own home town. A plain piece of plug tobacco with no name or familiar trade mark on it, no matter how good it may be, does not satisfy him. He wants the kind he used to get at home.

Policemen Promoted.

POLICE LIEUT. JEREMIAH J. BUTLER, on the force since 1896, was made a captain yesterday by Police Commissioner Woods. He will have charge of the Butler street station, Brooklyn.

Six sergeants were promoted. They are Patrick P. Walsh, Highbridge; Timothy F. Murray, Brooklyn Detective Bureau; John McAuliffe and James J. Murray, New York Port Police; Joseph P. East, Eighty-eighth street, and Daniel Moriarty of the Detective Bureau.

Russia Limits Private Imports.

PETROGRAD (Via London), Oct. 31.—The importation of goods for private use has been prohibited on account of traffic congestion. Special permission from the Minister is required for shipments for other than Government purposes.

Department of Women's Accounts

Women's accounts, their personal, household or domestic funds and accounts of clubs, societies and associations conducted by women, are a special and important feature of the business of the Harriman National Bank.

A separate department, elaborately equipped, with maid in attendance, is maintained for ladies, and they have unique service and facilities in the location of the Harriman National Bank and its extended hours of business, from 8:00 A. M. to 8:00 P. M., Saturdays included.

Safe deposit vaults and storage department of the Harriman National Bank are open from 8:00 A. M. to midnight.

Questions by personal call, by mail, or by telephone concerning the opening of accounts will be responded to in detail. We make special arrangements to facilitate the business of out-of-town depositors.

An account with the Harriman National Bank is the best of reference with the more important and exclusive stores and shops of the neighborhood.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 4 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
40 Wall St. 716 Fifth Ave.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 41TH ST. NEW YORK

MOTHER OF TWINS VALUED.

Worth Twice as Much as Others.

Claims Nels A. Johnson.

The contention that a wife who bears twins is worth at least twice as much as other mothers was made in the Supreme Court yesterday by Nels A. Johnson in filing a suit for \$10,000 against W. Edward Borg of the Hotel Majestic, who automobile, Johnson alleges, ran down his wife while she was wheeling the twins on her West End avenue at Seventy-second street on July 11.

Johnson's damages are just half those demanded by his wife, Mrs. Inga Johnson, in a simultaneous action. The amount generally sought by Borg's machine was being driven at an illegal speed, and that after throwing the children out of their carriage, the car inflicted on her a fracture of the skull and many bruises. Borg maintains that Mrs. Johnson failed to take proper precautions.

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HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 41TH ST. NEW YORK

1,000 MESSENGERS ON STRIKE FOR RAISE

Cripple Telegraph Service
Partly, but Generally
Keep the Peace.

FUND HOLDERS BONDED

Last Walkout Hampered by
Absence—To Make Club-
bing Protest.

Messenger service of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies was crippled yesterday by a strike of more than 1,000 messenger boys, who demanded increases in pay for night and day work. There will be no violence if Abe Hartmann, strike leader, can prevent it. He said so last night.

The demands submitted by the companies call for a ten hour day and \$12 a week for night men, with one day off every other week, and night men to stop work at 5 A. M. For the day boys \$10 a day and one day off a week are demanded. Piece workers demand 3 cents a message and 2 cents a message for lost calls. They demand 5 cents a message for cables.

At a previous messenger strike there was an unfortunate episode with the strike funds. Abe Hartmann described it thus:

"The last time we struck, a guy who had charge of our kale shipped out with about eight hundred bucks. This time it's different. A fellow named Levy who used to work for the telegraph companies thought out a plan. Now we have been over 21 years old and we put 'em under bond and if they try to skip, why, we'll just put 'em in jail."

Nearly 1,000 boys have left the employ of the American District Telegraph Company, which conducts messenger service for the Western Union. This is according to figures of the strikers.

Mr. Skelton thought the boys would come back after the excitement had worn off. He said it appeared that prosperity had turned their heads. The boys average \$10 a week, he said, and some of them take as much as \$20.

Strike leaders decided last night to send a protest to Mayor Mitchell against the clubbing of striking messenger boys by the police. Several small disturbances were reported, one when a band of Western Union boys invaded the Postal office at 253 Broadway in an effort to gain new recruits. James A. Leahy, 25, an Inspector for the Postal company, was charged with striking one of the invaders and was brought before Magistrate Simms, before whom he had been arraigned on a disorderly conduct charge, hinted at a two months sentence on the Island. The Magistrate, after Jimmy had been sufficiently scared, released him and the boy stood in a corner with his face to the wall until court adjourned.

Manager Daniel Skelton of the A. D. T. estimated yesterday there were about 200 out. He thought he would be able to get other boys. At the offices of the Postal Telegraph Company it was said that 300 out of 600 messengers had gone out, but that 20 of the strikers had returned.

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